SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT.

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE

YEAR 1945.

R.C.F. SMITH, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., F.R.I.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.
Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital
and Sanatorium.

M.B.H. CHURCHILL, M.S.I.A.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1945.

CHAIRMAN :

Alderman Wm. Emmerson J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

Councillor R. Fawcett.

Coun;	T. Emmerson.	Coun;	W.T. Lumley.
"	E. Pearson.	"	Mrs M. Orr.
"	Rev. W.J. Goundry.	"	F. Readman.
"	Mrs. D. Ridley.	"	R. Smith.
"	Mrs. M.J. Hawkins.	"	Mrs. E.W. Thompson J.
"	A. Lilley.	"	R.T. Kirk.
"	E.W. Lawson.	"	N. Wilson.

CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Alderman Wm. Emmerson J.P.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Council Offices,
1, The Esplanade,
Sunderland.

OFFICIALS.

Medical Officer of Health:	R.C.F. Smith, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.
Senior Sanitary Inspector:	M.B.H. Churchill, M.S.I.A.
Additional Sanitary Inspector:	R.W. Armstrong, M.S.I.A.
Assistant Sanitary Inspector:	J.T. Cuthbertson.
Clerk to Health Department:	Miss C.V. Cory.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

Medical Superintendent:	Dr. R.C.F. Smith.
Matron:	Miss I.C. Thompson.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I hereby present my report for the year 1945, which, apart from the absence of the Civil Defence Service, is somewhat similar to previous reports during the latter years.

At the request of the Ministry of Health, observations of the water supply, whether piped or otherwise, is hereby included. In regard to INFECTIOUS DISEASES, with the exception of Tuberculosis, the health of the district as a whole continues to be satisfactory, but unfortunately, owing to the ever present strain and competition with regard to the purchase of necessary foods for consumption there is a tendency for minor diseases and disabilities to become more pro - nounced. This is seen in the increased number of patients attending Hospital for skin disorders, various eye diseases, and by the fact that the population at large is becoming more intolerant towards restrictions with resultant mental irritability due to the frustration of their normal desires.

In comparison with the past year, there was a decrease of 18 deaths, 31% of the total deaths being over the age of 65 years. In view of what we have gone through, this percentage gives no cause for complaint. There was also a decrease over the previous year in Infectious Disease; as I mentioned in my last report, with the removal of the black-out and therefore better ventilation of houses, we can expect further improvements in the incidence of disease caused by droplet spray as seen in most of the Fever, Nasal and Chest complaints. During the year there was no outbreak of Influenza although head and chest colds were very prevalent at the beginning of the year, in this respect we must consider ourselves very fortunate. There were 41 cases of Diphtheria, this fortunate position we may rightly assume to be due to the high percentage of immunised children in the area. Scarlet Fever still continues to be a very mild disease. There were no cases of Scabies treated at the Isolation Hospital during the year.

There was a slight increase in the notifications of Tuberculosis during the year. We may expect an improvement in the incidence of this disease when the housing conditions in the district improve.

The chief causes of death, cancer, heart disease and intra-cranial vascular disorders were much the same as in previous years.

REGINALD C.F. SMITH M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

23rd JULY 1946.

STATISTICS.

Area(in acres)	8,286 acres.
Registrar General's estimate of resident population, mid-1945.	22,310.
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1940) according to rate book	6,030.
Rateable Value	£99,508.
Sum represented by penny rate	£382.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.

The nett number of Births in the District was 337.

The sex and legitimacy classification is shown thus:-

LIVE BIRTHS.	(Legitimate	Male - 151.	Female - 166.
	(Illegitimate	" 9.	" 11.

The Birth Rate per thousand of the estimated population is 15.1, this compares with a Birth Rate of 16.1 per thousand of the population for England and Wales.

STILL BIRTHS.

During 1945 there were 8 still-births in the District.

STILL-BIRTHS	(Legitimate.	Male - 4.	Female - 4.
	(Illegitimate.	" -	" -

The Still-Birth Rate of the population is 0.35 per thousand. The corresponding figure for England and Wales is 0.46.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE.

During 1945 there were 266 deaths registered as having occurred within the District, namely 123 males and 143 females. The number of deaths of residents in the District, which occurred outside the District was 37 males and 33 females. The total number of deaths when corrected for the inward and outward transfers, is 135 males and 124 females. The death-rate (corrected for inward and outward transfers) and including deaths from all causes and at all ages, is 11.1 per thousand of the estimated population.

The death-rate for England and Wales is 11.4.

COMPARABILITY FACTOR.

The variety and magnitude of the local population movements and the uneven incidence of civilian war deaths, have together combined to frustrate the attempt to secure comparability between local Death Rates by the use of an Areal Comparability Factor, and the preparation and issue of such factors is being suspended by the Registrar General under present conditions. Therefore, the Death Rate of 11.1 is merely the Crude Death Rate.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Twenty-two children died during 1945 before attaining the age of one year.

Legitimate.	Male - 13.	Female - 7.
Illegitimate.	" - 1.	" - 1.

The Death Rate of Infants under one year is shown according to the total number of live births and legitimacy:-

Death Rate for all infants per thousand live births - 68.2.

The infantile mortality rate of 68.2 is above the average. The deaths were due to Premature Birth, Birth Injuries, Bronchitis, Enteritis and Pneumonia. War-time always has an adverse effect on infant deaths, e.g. mother going out to work for long hours before and after birth of child, shortage of certain foodstuffs and the general strain of war.

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN THE SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT DURING 1945.

The causes of all deaths in the District during 1945 are shown in the following table:-

CAUSE OF DEATH.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Cerebro-spinal Fever.	1.	-	1.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	9.	8.	17.
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	2.	5.	7.
Syphilis.	1.	-	1.
Influenza.	2.	1.	3.
Measles.	-.	1.	1.
Cancer.	23.	18.	41.
Diabetes.	-	4.	4.
Intra-cranial vascular lesions.	13.	18.	31.
Heart Disease.	31.	33.	64.
Other diseases of circulatory system.	3.	4.	7.
Bronchitis.	10.	2.	12.
Pneumonia.	2.	4.	6.
Other respiratory diseases.	6.	1.	7.
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.	1.	-	1.
Diarrhoea (under two years).	2.	2.	4.
Appendicitis.	-	1.	1.
Other digestive diseases.	5.	4.	9.
Nephritis.	5.	2.	7.
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis.	-	1.	1.
Other maternal causes.	-	1.	1.
Premature Birth.	4.	1.	5.
Congenital Malformations.	2.	1.	3.
Suicide.	-	1.	1.
Road traffic accidents.	1.	-	1.
Other violent causes.	3.	2.	5.
All other causes.	9.	9.	18.
	135.	124.	259.

This table compared with the table of last year, shows an increase of deaths from Heart Disease and Cancer. On the other hand there is a decrease in the number of deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

HOSPITAL

During the past year 110 cases of Infectious Disease have been admitted to the Sunderland Rural District Isolation Hospital, as follows:-

Disease.	Patients in Hospital on 31st Dec; 1944.	Patients admitted during 1945.	Patients in Hospital on 31st Dec; 1945.
Scarlet Fever.	4.	47.	2.
Diphtheria.	5.	41.	4.
Pneumonia.	-	2.	-
Observation.	-	18.	-
Erysipelas.	-	1.	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever.	-	1.	-

Seventy-four cases were admitted to the Tuberculosis Pavilion, at the following ages:-

15 years and under 25 years	39.
25 " " " 45 "	26.
45 " " " 65 "	9.

Eleven deaths occurred from Tuberculosis.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

We have two ambulances, an Armstrong Siddeley and an Austin, to serve the area. The Austin was taken to Messrs Herbert Lomas Ltd., of Manchester, in February for reconditioning and was returned to us in September. The ambulance was fitted with an entirely new body, and the rear springs were renewed. In December the Council decided to have the Armstrong Siddeley overhauled and it was taken to Messrs Reah Bros., of Newcastle.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year 1945, 527 cases of infectious disease, including all forms of Tuberculosis, were notified, as compared with 561 for the previous year and 985 for 1943.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of this disease notified was 47, this figure shows a decrease from that of last year, which was 53. The disease was of a mild type and caused no anxiety.

DIPHTHERIA.

Notifications for this disease amounted to 41. Compared with the number of cases notified in 1944 this figure shows a decrease of 36 cases. No deaths occurred.

The Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme was carried out, as in previous years, successfully. In the near future, a more comprehensive system of records and returns will be put into operation, and a renewed campaign, the main emphasis of which will be the immunisation of children under one year. The number of children immunised should keep pace with the number of births in the year.

MEASLES.

288 cases of this disease were notified. This figure shows an increase of 126 cases over the previous year. Measles is a disease which shows a periodic increase - cycles every three or five years. Very few children escape infection.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES. Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	Non-Pulmonary F.	DEATHS. Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	Non-Pulmonary F.
0.	-	-	-	1.	-	-	-	1.
1.	1.	-	2.	1.	1.	-	-	-
5.	-	-	2.	2.	-	-	-	-
10.	-	1.	2.	2.	-	1.	-	-
15.	4.	5.	1.	5.	2.	4.	-	1.
25.	5.	2.	1.	-	2.	1.	-	-
35.	4.	1.	1.	-	3.	2.	-	-
45.	3.	1.	-	1.	1.	1.	-	1.
55.	2.	1.	-	-	2.	2.	-	-
65 & over.	-	1.	1.	-	2.	1.	-	-
	19.	12.	10.	12.	13.	12.	-	3.

It has not been necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade.

No action under Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which relates to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis, has been taken.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriological Examinations of sputa and throat swabs from General Practitioners were undertaken by the University of Durham at Kings College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, by arrangement w ith the County Council.

Bacteriological Examinations for the year 1945:-

FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.		FOR DIPHTHERIA.	
Positive	144.	Positive	41.
Negative	164.	Negative	156.

The number of swabs taken at the Rural District Hospital during the past year was 168, these were sent to the Royal Infirmary, Sunderland, for examination.

Throat Swabs.	152.	Virulence Tests.	4.
Nasal Swabs.	8.	Vaginal Swabs.	4.

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DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of premises has been carried out by your Staff on the removal of all cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, and on the termination of the period of isolation, if the patient has been nursed at home.

The bedding etc. of the patient was disinfected in the "Thresh" Steam Disinfector at the Hospital. Disinfections were also carried out at houses where the death or removal of a person suffering from Tuberculosis had occurred.

SCABIES.

No action was taken under the Ministry of Health Order of 1942.

WATER SUPPLIES.

As before, the district was supplied by the Sunderland & South Shields Water Board. Bacteriological Examinations were carried out by the owners. This examination was necessary in case any water-borne disease was brought into the district by troops and evacuees.

AT EAST, MIDDLE AND WEST HERRINGTON many of the houses are supplied by the Lambton, Hetton and Joicey Collieries from their pumping station situated in Silksworth Lane. This supply was satisfactory.

AT OFFERTON the supply is taken from a Well situated in a field to the north-west of the village. The water is lifted from the Well by a pump which is driven by a windmill and the water is stored in iron storage tanks situated near Offerton Hall. From thence it is led to the various houses in the village. The supply was satisfactory.

AT COXGREEN the only source of water supply is from a spring known as the Alice Well situated on the riverside road to the west of the village. This supply was satisfactory.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING THE YEAR 1945 TOGETHER WITH THE AGES AT WHICH THE DISEASE OCCURRED AND THE INCIDENCE IN EACH OF THE RESPECTIVE PARISHES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all ages.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.												CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH PARISH.							Total cases removed to R.D. Hospital
		Under 1 year.	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4.	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15.	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45.	45 - 65	65 & up.	Ford.	East, Mid, & West Herrington	Hylton.	Offerton.	Ryhope.	Silksworth	Tunstall.	
Diphtheria (including Membranecus Croup).	41	-	1	2	1	4	13	14	3	3	-	-	-	13	-	5	-	23	-	-	41
Erysipelas.	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	9	4	3	-	3	-	5	-	5	1
Scarlet Fever.	43	-	1	-	3	3	25	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	30	5	3	43
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	2.	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	31.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	7	5	7	1	4	-	2	-	20	2	3	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	22.	1	-	-	3	-	4	4	6	2	1	-	1	2	-	3	-	11	2	4	-
Pneumonia.	48.	2	1	1	3	1	7	2	3	4	9	10	5	8	2	2	2	22	6	6	2
Whooping Cough.	30.	1	5	6	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	2	-	4	1	7	-
Measles.	288.	10	30	45	24	52	115	7	2	3	-	-	-	11	16	45	1	65	58	92	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOTALS.	527	16	38	55	37	66	173	36	28	24	16	27	11	58	21	65	3	182	74	124	88

BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1945.
PROVISIONAL FIGURES BASED ON WEEKLY AND QUARTERLY RETURNS.

	England and Wales.	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Cencus.	London Adm. County
	* Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population:-			
Live Births	16.1 ≠	19.1.	19.2	15.7
Still "	0.46 ≠	0.58	0.53	0.40
Deaths:-				
All Causes.	11.4 ≠	13.5	12.3	13.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whocping Cough.	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
Diphtheria.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Influenza.	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
Smallpox.	-	-	-	-
Measles.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births:-			
Deaths under 1 year of age.	46 ≠	54	43	53
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age.	5.6	7.8	4.5	7.6

* A dash (-) signifies that there were no deaths.
≠ Per 1,000 related births.
≠ Rates per 1,000 Total Population.

3 Hours of Observation Diphtheria and Lenfin Test	2'5	2'0	4'0	1'
Date of Observation 1	40'5	21	42	22
	Urine for 1'000 Time Starts:-			
Nonsuch:	0'02	0'05	0'05	0'
Boeytbca:	-	-	-	-
Lulinesst:	0'03	0'02	0'03	0'
Diphtheria:	0'02	0'03	0'02	0'
Accepted Comp:	0'03	0'02	0'07	0'
Sculptor Lines:	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'
Intravenous Stopped Use	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'
Ill Cases:	4'11	5'21	6'41	12'
Scarlet-				
Still "	0'29	0'29	0'32	0'
Was Brave	12'21	7'07	13'3	12'
	Urine for 1'000 (Alive) Interpretation-			
	Nonsuch and Diphtheria	Nonsuch Diphtheria Since Test Was Left Out	Nonsuch 20'000 as Not 20'000 - 100 Since Designed Not Matter	Con Tes Pos

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Right-Hand Starting Only-Based Variable Of Nominal Without

	England and Wales.	126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census.	London Adm. County.
	Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.			
Notifications:-				
Typhoid Fever.	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever.	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Cerebro Spinal Fever.	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06
Scarlet Fever.	1.89	2.02	2.03	1.57
Whooping Cough.	1.64	1.65	1.47	1.25
Diphtheria.	0.46	0.52	0.56	0.31
Erysipelas.	0.25	0.28	0.24	0.31
Smallpox.	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
Measles.	11.67	10.89	11.19	9.03
Pneumonia.	0.87	1.03	0.72	0.78

Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still):-
(a) Notifications:-

Puerperal Fever. Puerperal Pyrexia.	} 9.93	12.65	8.81	{ 3.60 {≠ 15.87

(b) Maternal Mortality - England and Wales.

No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis.	No. 141 - Abortion without Sepsis.	No. 147 Puerperal Infections.	Nos. 142-6 148-150. Others.
0.25.	0.08.	0.24.	1.22.

Abortion:- Mortality per Million Women Aged 15-45.
- England and Wales:-

No. 140 With Sepsis	No. 141 Without Sepsis.
18.	6.

≠ Including Puerperal Fever.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

PUBLIC CLEANSING --- COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

It was possible to maintain regular collections of house refuse throughout the year with the exception of a period extending from the last few days in January to the first week in February. The restricted collections arose as a result of a snowstorm accompanied by severe frost. During the period in question it was not always possible to secure two loads per day; the contents of the dustbins, in numerous instances, were frozen and had to be emptied on the ground before being shovelled into the vehicle. Then came the task of getting the loaded wagons up to the refuse tip over the snow and frost covered roads, this is a difficulty which can only be fully appreciated by those having had a similar experience, and, what was normally a ten minute run was taking as long as two hours or more.

The position deteriorated as a result of a further snowstorm with the result that the collection and disposal of refuse in Ryhope had to be entirely suspended for six days, owing to the inaccessibility of the roads leading to the refuse tip. In the remainder of the Parishes it was possible to carry out a restricted form of collection during this period. With an improvement in climatic conditions, the work was gradually brought up to schedule by working "overtime" on every possible occasion.

With the exception of the short period mentioned above it was possible to maintain a twice-weekly collection (with few exceptions) in the Parishes of Ryhope, Tunstall, Silksworth, Hylton and portions of Ford. The Parishes of East & Middle Herrington, West Herrington, Offerton and Coxgreen and portions of Ford were served by a weekly collection of refuse.

Five Karrier Bantam refuse vehicles were constantly employed in carrying out the work.

The refuse collection staff consisted of 5 drivers and 14 loaders.

During the year, 439,325 dustbins holding 12,402 tons of refuse were dealt with; this represents a weekly collection and disposal of about 238½ tons.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The refuse from the Parishes of Ryhope, Tunstall and Silksworth (representing approximately 75% of the district's total refuse) is disposed of at Cherryknowle Tip, Ryhope, by the system of "Controlled Tipping". The necessary "seal" consists of soil secured on the site of the tip, the work being effected by 3 men; one man controlling the tip and two providing soil for cover. This tip is progressing satisfactorily and should serve our needs for another two or three years.

9,302 tons of refuse were disposed of on this tip during the year.

The remainder of the refuse collected in the District was disposed of by a modified form of control or led on to fields at the request of local farmers or market gardeners.

SALVAGE.

The recovery of all salvable materials was continued during the year.

The collections, on the whole, have been regular throughout the area, but in spite of this asset the quantities of various materials and the revenue from the sales are once again below that of preceeding years. This is no doubt due to the public belief that salvage in general has ceased to become a matter of importance, now that hostilities have ended. New serious approaches will have to be made to the public at large if salvage is deemed necessary to play a part in post-war recovery.

The total amount of revenue received from the sale of materials during the year 1945 is shown as follows:-

MATERIAL SOLD.	TONS.	CWTS.	QTRS.	£.	S.	D.
Waste Paper.	34.	8.	0.	219.	7.	3.
Heavy Scrap.	3.	7.	1.	9.	12.	7½.
Textiles.	2.	17.	0.	8.	19.	0.
Bottles & Jars.	19.	15.	0.	31.	18.	7½.
Waste Bones.		10.	0.	2.	14.	2.
Lead.			3.		14.	0.
Brass.		1 Stone.		1.	0.	0.
Aluminium.		1 stone.			9.	6.
Copper.		4 lbs.			4.	2.
TOTAL.	60.	18.	1.	£274.	19.	4.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The appended summary "TABLE A" sets out the number and nature of inspections made as to nuisances and sanitary defects, contraventions of Bye-laws etc., during the year, together with the number of notices served to remedy such defects.

It will be seen from the summary that the bulk of the notices served have been of an informal character and include letters and verbal intimations on interview.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The total number of privies existing in the district at the end of the year was 274 and are shown as follows:-

District in which situated.	No. of existing Privies.	In probable Clearance Areas or Conversions otherwise not likely.	Possible Conversions
RYHOPE:-			
Ryhope Street.	65.	65.	-
Burdon Street.	31.	31.	-
Tunstall Street.	48.	48.	-
Cory Street.	21.	21.	-
Miscellaneous.	6.	5.	1.
TUNSTALL:-			
Carrs Farm.	1.	1.	-
SILKSWORTH:-			
Farms Cottages.	15.	15.	-
Village School.	4.	4.	-
Hall Lodge & Cottages.	7.	7.	-
HERRINGTON:-			
Silksworth Lane.	5.	-	5.
Farms & Cottages.	6.	3.	3.
OFFERTON & COXGREEN:-			
Farms & Cottages.	13.	13.	-
Miscellaneous.	25.	25.	-
FORD:-			
Farms & Cottages.	3.	3.	-
HYLTON:-			
Farms & Cottages.	24.	24.	-
TOTAL -- --	274.	265.	9.

CLOSEST ACCOMMODATION.

The total number of private exhibits in the district on the end of the year was 274 and are shown as follows:-

Division in which situated.	No. of private exhibits (Public).	In proportion Guestrooms areas or Conversation sitting-rooms per block.	Percentage Convenient
AUCKLAND:-			
Upper Street.	5.	15.	-
Queen Street.	37.	7.	+
Ponsonby Street.	60.	4.	-
Grey Street.	24.	22.	-
Miscellaneous.	3.	5.	1.
THAMES:-			
Thames Town.	37.	1.	-
HELENSVILLE:-			
Tepee Cottages.	20.	18.	-
Waitoko Cottages.	8.	1.	-
Bell Lodge & Cottages.	7.	7.	-
DANNEVIRKE:-			
Oldsworth House.	1.	-	-
Manse & Cottages.	1.	3.	-
HASTINGS & CONVENOR:-			
Farms & Cottages.	13.	13.	-
Miscellaneous.	23.	25.	-
TOKO:-			
Farms & Bungalows.	7.	3.	-
ETHLTON:-			
Farms & Cottages.	24.	34.	-
TOTAL -- --	274.	245.	9.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

During the year 1945, 211 complaints were received and attended to relating to matters briefly summarised as follows:-

Verminous and dirty premises.	12.
Choked drains.	43.
Water Supply (defective fittings etc.)	4.
Defective drains.	13.
Defective W.C.s, Privies etc.	6.
Defective dustbins.	61.
General Housing Defects.	31.
Overcrowding.	4.
Rat infestations.	4.
Offensive smells.	3.
Requests to remove refuse.	24.
Miscellaneous nuisances and requests.	6.
	211.

TABLE A - SUMMARY --- SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES SERVED 1945.

	No. of inspections during year.	No. of defects or contraventions of Bye-laws.	No. of Informal Notices served.	Defects remedied thereafter.	No. of Statutory Notices served.	Defects remedied thereafter.	Legal Proceedings.
HOUSING.							
Structural Defects.		42.	25.	25.	10.	7.	-
Defective Food-store.	211.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	-
Dampness.		16.	12.	12.	4.	2.	-
Overcrowding.	4705.	-	-	-	-	-	-
NUISANCES.							
Dirty or verminous premises.	24.	14.	14.	14.	-	-	-
Choked drains.	386.	291.	290.	290.	2.	2.	-
Varicus.	14.	4.	4.	2.	2.	2.	-
WATER SUPPLY.							
Insufficient(defective fittings)	20.	6.	6.	6.	-	-	-
Unsatisfactory.	6.	2.	2.	2.	-	-	-
DRAINAGE.							
Insufficient.	4.	2.	2.	2.	-	-	-
Defective.	14.	6.	6.	6.	1.	1.	-
New drains testing etc.	98.	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANITARY CONVENIENCES.							
Insufficient.	6.	1.	1.	1.	-	-	-
Insanitary ashpits & dust-bins.	142.	106.	106.	105.	5.	4.	-
New W.C. basins.	15.	4.	4.	4.	-	-	-
Shops and Stores.	203.	6.	6.	6.	-	-	-
Dairies,Cowsheds & Milk shops.	153.	14.	14.	14.	-	-	-
Slaughterhouses.	642.	18.	18.	18.	-	-	-
Offensive Trades.	108.	12.	12.	12.	-	-	-
Workshops & Workplaces.	46.	2.	2.	2.	-	-	-
Offensive Accumulations.	106.	10.	10.	10.	-	-	-
TOTALS.	6903.	558.	536.	533.	26.	20.	-

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Routine inspections have been made during the year to all public conveniences in the district, with a view to ascertaining the existence of nuisances which may arise from time to time. The conveniences are thoroughly cleansed each day (including Sundays) by workmen on the staff of the Health Department.

FACTORIES.

The following tables in the form required by the Home Office, show the inspections made of factories with mechanical power, factories without mechanical power and other premises together with defects found and remedied during the year.

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical power.	25.	3.	-
FACTORIES without mechanical power.	12.	-	-
OTHER PREMISES under the Act including works building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises.	5.	-	-
	42.	3.	-

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS. (1)	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	3	2	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
Insufficient	1	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	5	3	-	-
Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-
Other Offences.	1	1	-	-
TOTAL.	11.	6.	-	-

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

A total of 121 shops were inspected during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to the ventilation and temperature of shops, suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences and other arrangements for the health and comfort of persons employed therein.

Of the above number 74 were found to comply with the requirements of the Act in these respects, and 47 were found not to comply in certain respects summarised below:-

D E F E C T S.	Number of shops where found.
VENTILATION insufficient (no through ventilation)	18.
MEANS FOR MAINTAINING A REASONABLE TEMPERATURE not provided or inadequate.	-
SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:-	
No W.C. provided and no alternative arrangements for use of W.C.	15.
W.C. used in common by occupants of two or more shops or shops or dwelling houses.	20.
Separate W.C. accommodation for sexes not provided (shops where over 4 of both sexes using 1 W.C. included).....	8.
W.C. accommodation unsuitable (no ventilated intervening space between W.C. and shop).....	1.
W.C. defective.....	5.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year 3 complaints were received in respect to bed bug infestation.

Vigorous efforts are still being made by this department for the complete elimination of bugs, this can only be successful with the full co-operation of the tenants.

Both owners and occupiers are encouraged to seek advice and assistance from the department. They themselves being made responsible for the stripping of walls, removal of skirting moulds, and picture rails etc., this is followed by spraying with a reliable insecticide by a Health Department employee.

During the year Zaldecide was used for spraying.

HOUSING.

Activities during the year were concerned mainly with the preliminary survey of all working class houses in the district. The resul of the survey are shown in statistical form in the succeeding pages.

A perusal of the report shows that, in spite of the fact that th Housing (Rural Workers) Acts have been suspended, I have retained premises in this category. The reason for this is, by the time we can effect the necessary work, the Act may be restored in a revised form, if on the other hand it is suspended sine die, then it will be an easy task to put these houses into either category 3 or 5 accordin to their merits.

The only houses excluded from the survey are those which were, before the outbreak of hostilities, scheduled as slum clearance areas and confirmed by the Ministry of Health.

It does not require an intensive study of the completed report to convince one of the enormous amount of housing work confronting my department during the immediate years ahead. The following aspec alone bears out the previous statement, for instance, only about 17% of all the private houses in the district are in all respects fit for human habitation which, in effect, means that some action will be necessary in respect to the remaining 83% of the houses.

SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT.

CLASS OF DWELLING HOUSE.	CATEGORY IN WHICH PLACED.				
	1. In all Respects Fit.	2. Minor Repairs	3. Major Repairs or Recon-ditioning.	4. Action under Rural Workers Act.	5. Totally Unfit.
Private Houses.	694.	370.	2,376.	87.	575.
Council Houses.	1,274.	290.	70.	-	-
TOTAL.	1,968.	660.	2,446.	87.	575.

OVERCROWDING.

Efforts have been made during the year to gain some idea as to the amount of overcrowding in the district.

The tables of figures showing the results of the efforts are presented herewith, and have been completed from information secured as a result of the housing survey.

The figures given in respect to Council Houses can be taken as accurate as they represent the true "permitted numbers"; the figures given in respect to private houses however, cannot be regarded as accurate because they represent the position only as per Table 1 of the Housing Act 1936, this is without regard to size of rooms.

A perusal of the districts overcrowding figures has the tendency to make one feel that the percentage is not unduly alarming, especiall when one considers that no houses have been built during the past six years. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the "Overcrowdi Standard" a s laid down by the Housing Act, 1936, is very low indeed. For instance, we have many married couples living with their in-laws, and, although sometimes three or possibly four separate families are housed together, that particular house may not be legally overcrowded, at the same time, for the purposes of enjoying a normal family life, one must readily admit that all such houses are grossly overcrowded from the moral point of view.

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SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT - OVERCROWDING SURVEY. PRIVATE HOUSES.

ILIES.	Number of Families containing the equivalent number of persons shown at the head of each column.														OF ALL DWELLINGS INSPECTED
of Units	1	1½ to 2	2½ to 3	3½ to 4	4½ to 5	5½ to 6	6½ to 7	7½ to 8	8½ to 9	9½ to 10	10½ to 11	11½ to 12	12½ and over	Totals	Percentage of Overcrowding
tal Families	270	889	1271	789	443	251	100	53	20	7	4	4	1	4,102	
mber of Over-owded families previous line	-	-	18	105	37	72	25	25	18	5	4	4	1	314	7·65

ELLINGS	Number of dwellings with the "permitted number" shown at the head of each column.														
rmitted nbers	Up to 1 and 1	1½ to 2	2½ to 3	3½ to 4	4½ to 5	5½ to 6	6½ to 7	7½ to 8	8½ to 9	9½ to 10	10½ to 11	11½ to 12	12½ and over	Totals	
tal Dwellings	-	72	833	44	1145	75	65	1345	-	366	-	95	62	4,102	EACH HOLDING CONSTITUTES A SEPARATE DWELLING
mber of dwell-gs overcrowded previous line	-	24	165	1	80	1	3	38	-	2	-	-	-	314	

Included in the above are 326 Houses accommodating 2 families each.
35 " " 3 " "
11 " " 4 " "
3 " " 5 " "
1 " " 6 "

SUNDERLAND RURAL DISTRICT - OVERCROWDING SURVEY. COUNCIL HOUSES.

AMILIES.	Number of Families containing the equivalent number of persons shown at the head of each column.														OF ALL DWELLINGS INSPECTED
o. of Units	1	1½ to 2	2½ to 3	3½ to 4	4½ to 5	5½ to 6	6½ to 7	7½ to 8	8½ to 9	9½ to 10	10½ to 11	11½ to 12	12½ and over	Totals	Percentage of Overcrowding
otal Families	149	303	276	322	223	181	88	44	23	18	6	-	1	1,634	
umber of Over-rowded families n previous line	-	-	-	3	51	72	47	34	19	16	6	-	-	248	15·17

WELLINGS	Number of dwellings with the "permitted number" shown at the head of each column.														
ermitted umbers	Up to 1 and 1	1½ to 2	2½ to 3	3½ to 4	4½ to 5	5½ to 6	6½ to 7	7½ to 8	8½ to 9	9½ to 10	10½ to 11	11½ to 12	12½ and over	Totals	EACH HOLDING CONSTITUTES A SEPARATE DWELLING.
otal Dwellings	-	235	23	319	506	61	368	40	17	65	-	-	-	1,634	
umber of dwell-ngs overcrowded n previous line	-	1	4	72	89	17	58	5	2	-	-	-	-	248	

Included in the above are 162 Houses accommodating 2 families each
11 " " 3 " "
1 " " 4 "

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The inspection of the usual commodities of food intended for human consumption has again been carried out during the year with intensified vigour. A considerable proportion of the available time is devoted to this very important work of the department.

The inspection of all meat, both home-killed and imported, was accomplished at the Ryhope Slaughterhouse and Allocation Centre, for th Seaham Urban as well as our own d istrict. Details of this work will be found later in the report.

MILK SUPPLY.

During the year, 153 visits were made to cowsheds, dairies and milkshops, for the purpose of ensuring that milk is produced, stored and distributed to the public in a clean condition and free from pathegenic organisms.

The inspections usually found the premises to be in a fairly clean condition and regularly cleansed and lime washed. It was found necessary upon 10 occasions to draw the attention of retailers to contr ventions committed by their employees, e.g. insufficient care to personal hygiene.

It is necessary from time to time to have the various registers checked and brought up to date.

At the end of the year the following were shown to be on the registers:-

Dairy Farms and Cowkeepers.	26.
Dairies and Milkshops.	41.
Milk Purveyors who sell milk in sealed and stoppered bottles only.	19.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The usual inspection of all carcases was maintained during the yea on the principle that the essence of good meat inspection in the matter of ensuring a safe meat supply to the public, is that it should be regular and carried out as a matter of routine.

As mentioned previously, a considerable amount of time has been devoted to this work at the Government Slaughter-house, Ryhope, which serves our District and the Seaham Urban District Council, a total population of over 50,000.

The work of meat inspection inevitably entails the working of long hours many of which fall outside the normal hours of duty (including Sundays and Bank Holidays), however, ample compensation is received for such work in the way of personal satisfaction which accrues from the knowledge that one is contributing largely to the safeguarding of public health by preventing the sale of diseased and unwholesome mea

All animals slaughtered are inspected before being exposed for sal and no carcase or organs allowed to leave the slaughter-house without examination.

The total number of animals slaughtered during the year was 9,400, which is considerably more than the number for 1944. A total of 642 visits were made to the slaughter-house during the year.

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year is set out below.

MONTH.	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Total.
January.	23.	1.	-	249.	1.	274.
February.	74.	7.	-	690.	1.	772.
March.	108.	10.	-	840.	4.	962.
April.	135.	6.	1.	1035.	1.	1178.
May.	127.	9.	-	280.	1.	417.
June.	141.	17.	-	-	2.	160.
July.	128.	9.	-	40.	33.	210.
August and September.	513.	18.	-	526.	22*	1079.
October.	263.	16.	3.	664.	2.	948.
November.	267.	9.	-	1290.	-	1566.
December.	115.	26.	1.	1690.	2.	1834.
TOTALS.	1894.	128.	5.	7304.	69.	9400.

* This includes 20 pigs slaughtered as a result of an outbreak of swine fever at the Cherryknowle Hospital, Ryhope. The carcases were examined and condemned as being unfit for human consumption, details of which are shown in Table 2.

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year 1945 is shown in the manner required each year by the Ministry of Health and produced herewith:-

	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed if known	1894.	128.	5.	7304.	69.
Number inspected.	1894.	128.	5.	7304.	69.
ALL DISEASE EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcases condemned.	-	1.	-	8.	20.
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	142.	24.	1.	5.	3.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis.	7.5%.	19.53%	20%	.18%	33.33%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcases condemned.	3.	2.	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	88.	32.	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	4.8%	26.56%	-	-	-

In addition to the animals as shown slaughtered in the Government Slaughterhouse, 152 pigs were slaughtered in various parts of the district by small-holders and cottagers under the Self-suppliers Scheme of the Ministry of Food.

They were all inspected before being used for human consumption.

As a result of the inspections at the Government Slaughter-house, various diseased or unsound conditions were discovered as detailed in the following tables.

The amount of Tuberculosis is dealt with in TABLE 1 and other diseased conditions in TABLE 2.

TABLE 1.

TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

PORTION DEALT WITH.	IN BOVINES.		IN PIGS.	
	Number Condemned.	Weight.	Number Condemned.	Weight.
MEAT.				
Entire Carcase and all organs.	5.	206¾ Sts.	-	-
Hindquarters.	2.	25¾ "	-	-
Forequarters.	5.	61½ "	-	-
Briskets.	1.	1½ "	-	-
Skirts.	12.	3 "	-	-
Udders.	1.	1½ "	-	-
TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT.		300 Sts.	-	-
OFFALS.				
Heads.	89.	190 Sts.	-	-
Sets of Lungs.	145.	114 "	-	-
Livers.	73.	73. "	-	-
Mesenteries.	9.	12. "	-	-
Stomachs.	12.	24 "	-	-
Intestines.	12.	6 "	-	-
Hearts.	6.	2 "	-	-
TOTAL WEIGHT OF OFFAL.		421 Sts.	-	-

TABLE 2.

OTHER DISEASED OR UNSOUND CONDITIONS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

DISEASED OR UNSOUND CONDITIONS.	MEAT CONDEMNED.			EDIBLE OFFALS CONDEMNED.						
	No. of whole Carcases.	Parts of Carcases.	Weight.	Heads.	Sets of Lungs.	Livers.	Half-livers.	Hearts.	Stomachs & Intestines.	Mesentery.
IN CATTLE.										
Abscesses.	-	Skirts. 3.	¾ St.	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
	-	Briskets. 2.	4½ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	Udders. 13.	13 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflammation.	-	Skirt. 2.	½ "	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mastitis.	-	Udders. 11.	14 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flukes.	-	- -	-	-	-	4	498	-	-	-
Cirrhosis.	-	- -	-	-	-	291	-	-	-	-
Pleurisy.	-	- -	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Angioma.	-	- -	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Pericarditis.	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Congestion.	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Actinomycosis.	-	- -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Echinococcus Cysts.	-	- -	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Bone-Taint.	-	Portions of Beef. 6	30 St.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bruising.	-	Portions of Beef. 8.	18¼ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lipoma.	-	Briskets. 2.	1¾ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dropsical.	-	Thin flanks 2	3½ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Johnes.	1.	- -	26 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Weight of Beef and No. of Offals.	-	- -	112¼ St.	2	6	356	498	1	2	1
IN CALVES.										
Dropsical	-	Portion of Veal.	4½ St.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 2 (Cont'd).

OTHER DISEASED OR UNSOUND CONDITIONS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

DISEASED OR UNSOUND CONDITIONS.	MEAT CONDEMNED.			EDIBLE OFFALS CONDEMNED						
	No. of Whole Carcases.	Parts of Carcases.	Weight.	Heads.	Sets Lungs.	Livers.	Half-Livers.	Hearts.	Stomachs & Intestines.	Mesentery
IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.										
Moribund.	2	-	$6\frac{3}{4}$ Sts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abscesses.	-	Portions of Mutton. 5.	2 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unsound after Accident.	5.	-	$31\frac{1}{4}$ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dropsical.	1.	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL WEIGHT OF MUTTON.	-	-	$41\frac{1}{2}$ Sts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IN PIGS.										
Swine Fever.	20.	-	164 Sts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inflammation.	-	Portion of Pork. 1.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mastitis.	-	Udders. 2.	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL WEIGHT OF PORK.	-	-	166 Sts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Total weight of home-killed meat and offals condemned on account of Tuberculosis and other diseased or unsound conditions:-

Beef.	$412\frac{1}{4}$ Stones.	Beef Offals.	969 Stones.
Veal.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	Veal "	-
Mutton.	$41\frac{1}{2}$ "	Mutton "	-
Pork.	166 "	Pork "	-
	$624\frac{1}{4}$ "		969 "

INSPECTION OF FROZEN AND CHILLED MEAT AND CASES OF OFFAL.

Approximately 80% of all frozen and chilled carcases, including cases and bags of offals, are examined at the Government Slaughter-house before being distributed by the Manager of the Wholesale Meat Supply Association to the various buying groups. As a result of these inspections the following quantities of imported meat were condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

On Account of	Description.	Weight.
Bone-Taint.	7 Portions of Beef.	53¾ Stones.
Bruising.	Portion of Pork.	1¼ "
	Total Weight of Imported Meat	55 Stones.

Total weight of Home-killed and Imported Meat and Offals condemned = 1,593¼ Stones
55 "

1,648¼ Stones.

(10 Tons 6 Cwts. 3½lbs.)

The following foodstuffs were also found to be unfit for human consumption:-

28 Tins Pork Luncheon Meat.
6 " Chopped Ham.
10 " Pilchards.
6 " Syrup.
10 " Peas.
6 " Condensed Milk.
5 " Casserole.
7 " Baked Beans.
2 " Tongue.
5 " Sardines.
1 " Strawberry Jam.
1 " Minced Beef Loaf.
1 " Marmalade.
173x6lb Tins Corned Beef.
285x12oz. " Corned Beef.
230 lbs. Raisins.
135 lbs Self Raising Flour.
53 lbs Margarine.
1 lb. Beef Sausage.
27 lbs Dried Peaches.

7 Tins Canadian Pork Loaf.
7 " Pork Sausage Meat.
14 " Beans.
3 " Kam.
4 " Prem.
19 " Evaporated Milk.
1 " Spiced Ham.
8 " Pork & Beans.
2 " Herrings.
4 " Stewed Steak.
15 " Salmon.
1 " Ostermilk.
1 " Crayfish.
9 Pkts. Cereal Flakes.
92 Fishcakes.
102 lbs Prunes.
179 Lbs. Date.
24¾ lbs Butter.
10 Stones Cod Fish.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AT REST CENTRES.

A communication was received from the Public Assistance Board stating that the stocks of food at the various Rest Centres in the area were being removed, and asked my co-operation in inspecting the food before removal, in order to ascertain its fitness or otherwise for human consumption.

The request was granted and some idea of the time spent upon this work may be gathered from the fact that the food was stored in eleven separate Rest Centres throughout the District and it was all inspected in detail. Condemnation Certificates were issued in respect to the very small quantity of food found to be unsound.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The only offensive trade carried on in the area is that of tripe boiling.

The premises upon which this trade is performed are under the control of the Ryhope and Silksworth Industrial Provident Society and are attached to the Government Slaughter-house.

The regular inspection of the premises has been maintained during the year.

I remain,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

MATTHEW B.H. CHURCHILL M.S.I.A.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.